

# All about me

UNIT  
**1**

## Lesson 1

**1 Ask and answer**

- 1 Have you got any brothers and sisters?
- 2 What is your favourite subject?

Arabic English geography German  
history maths science social studies  
art computer studies music

**OBJECTIVES**


- **Grammar** The present simple with adverbs of frequency
- **Reading** Reading a blog post about a schoolboy's day
- **Listening** Listening to a conversation in a library
- **Speaking** Asking for and giving information to fill in a form
- **Writing** Writing personal information

**2 Read Tarek's blog post. What is his favourite subject?**

### PROUD TO BE EGYPTIAN

I am twelve and live in Cairo in a big apartment with my parents, my sister Manal and my brother Magdy.

Home About Older posts



**1 October 2015**  
**A day in my life**

**7 a.m.** I am a student at preparatory school. My mother wakes me up early. I wash, get dressed and eat breakfast. I wear trousers and a school T-shirt.

**7.30 a.m.** My father sometimes takes me to school, but I usually go by bus.

**7.45 a.m.** I arrive at school. I always talk to my friends before school starts.

**8.15 a.m. - 2.45 p.m.** We have nine lessons a day. On Thursday we study Arabic, English, German, maths, science, social studies, art, music and computer studies. Computer studies is my favourite subject, but we don't often have it.

**3.45 p.m.** I get home. After lunch, I do my homework and then I watch television. I love programmes about history and geography.

**9 p.m.** I go to bed. Tomorrow is Friday. We never go to school on Fridays.

What do you usually do on a school day? How often do you do computer studies? Write and tell us!

COMMENT

**3 Answer these questions**

- 1 What time does Tarek get up?
- 2 What does he wear to school every day?
- 3 How often does he go to school by bus?
- 4 How many lessons does he have?
- 5 What are his favourite TV programmes?

**Internet search →**

What is a blog? What is a blog post? Who can write a blog?

## Lesson 2

**1** Underline the verbs in these sentences. Circle the adverbs of frequency.

- My father usually takes me to school, but I usually go by bus.
- I usually ask to my friends before school starts.
- We don't often have it.
- We never go to school on Fridays.
- What do you usually do on a school day?
- How often do you do computer studies?

**GRAMMAR BOX**

### The present simple

- We use the present simple to talk about things that are always true, habits and routines.
- With subjects we add -s to regular verbs.
- We put don't/doesn't to form the negative.

### Adverbs of frequency

- We put adverbs of frequency to say how often we do things.

always	usually	often	sometimes	occasionally	never
*****	****	***	**	*	0

**2** Complete the sentences with the correct adverbs of frequency and the present simple of the verb in brackets.

- We usually play tennis. (play) \*\*\*\*\*
- She isn't to the radio. (listen) \*\*
- My grandparents always use a computer. (use) \*
- Anna studies hard for her exams. (study) \*\*\*\*\*
- The bus never misses my house. (miss) 0
- My brother always watches TV. (watch) \*\*\*

**3** Ask and answer questions with How often ... ?

- How often do you get up every day?
- How often do you go to school?
- How often do you go to the gym?
- How often do you go to the cinema?
- How often do you go to the beach?
- How often do you go to the park?

How often do you get up every day?

I usually get up at seven o'clock.



## Lesson 3

### Ask and answer

- 1 Look at the picture. Where is Rania?
- 2 What do you think she wants to do?

### Listen and check

### Listen again and complete the form



### Library card application form

First name: *Rania*

Surname: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Favourite books: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Copy the form in your notebook.  
Ask, answer and complete the  
form in pairs

What's your  
first name?

### FUNCTIONS BOX

### Completing a form

- What's your first name/surname?
- How do you spell that?
- Can you repeat that, please?
- What's your date of birth?
- What's your phone number/address?
- Is that correct?
- What books do you like?



Now you can ...

- talk about school subjects

1 Read and match

art science maths music  
computer studies

• use the present simple

2 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

- 1 We get up at seven o'clock for school. (get up)
- 2 My sister goes to university every morning. (go)
- 3 Does your father drive to work? (drive)
- 4 Baher doesn't take the bus to school. (not take)

• use adverbs of frequency to say how often we do things

3 Write sentences about your day using adverbs of frequency

always usually often sometimes occasionally never

• ask and answer questions to complete a form

4 Match the questions and answers

1 <input type="checkbox"/> c What's your first name?	a M-O-H-S-E-N
2 <input type="checkbox"/> b What's your address?	b It's 03 5058469.
3 <input type="checkbox"/> a What's your phone number?	c It's Fawzi.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> d How do you spell your surname?	d 103 Ahmed Mahfouz Street, Alexandria.

• talk about yourself and your friends

5 Here are some answers.  
What are the questions?

- 1 My favourite subject is English.
- 2 I like playing tennis.
- 3 Munir and Nabil are my best friends.
- 4 They are good at maths.

**Writing skills**

Use capital letters for names, months and places:

My name is Dalia Sabri.  
My birthday is 11th August.  
I live in Luxor, in Egypt.




UNIT  
**2**


**My family at work**


Lesson 1

**1** Match the words and the pictures

architect farmer doctor

**a**

**b**

**c**

**2** Tarek is writing about his family in his blog. Read and answer the questions

**1** Who does each job in exercise 1?

**2** Who wants to be ...  
a a doctor?  
b a teacher?  
c an engineer?

**3** Now answer these questions

**1** Why does Tarek's grandfather get up early?

**2** What is Tarek's father doing at the moment?

**3** Where does Tarek's mother usually work?

**4** Where is she working today?

**5** What is Magdy doing now?

**6** What does Tarek want to build?

OBJECTIVES

- Grammar The present continuous
- Reading Reading a post about family members
- Listening Listening to a description of a family
- Speaking Asking and answering questions about the family
- Writing Writing a paragraph about a family

GRAMMAR BOX

usually

today

5 November 20...

My family at work!

My grandparents live in the countryside. I am very proud of my grandparents. My grandfather is a farmer. He always gets up very early because there are lots of jobs to do on the farm. Now he is growing potatoes.

We live in the city. My father works in an office. He is an architect. He designs new buildings. At the moment he is designing a new library.

My mother is a doctor. She usually works at the hospital. She isn't working at the hospital today. She is helping sick people in a village.

My sister, Manal, is 20. She goes to university. She wants to be a teacher. My brother, Magdy, is studying for his exams at the moment. He wants to be a doctor.

I am still at school. I want to be an engineer. I want to build new bridges, dams and roads.

Internet search →

Find out how many universities there are in Egypt.

**Lesson 2**

**1 Underline the verbs in the present simple and circle the verbs in the present continuous**









- 1 Now he is growing potatoes.
- 2 My father works in an office.
- 3 At the moment he is designing a new library.
- 4 She usually works at the hospital.
- 5 She isn't working at the hospital today.
- 6 My brother, Magdy, is studying for his exams at the moment.

**GRAMMAR BOX**

**The present continuous**

- We use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now: *I'm reading this in English.*
- We form the present continuous with subject + be + verb + -ing.
- We form the negative with subject + be + not + verb + -ing: *I'm not reading this in Arabic.*
- We form the Yes/No question with be + subject + verb + -ing: *Are you reading this?*

**2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences**

<b>1</b>  <b>usually</b> <b>work</b>	<b>2</b>  <b>study</b>	<b>3</b>  <b>practise</b>	<b>4</b>  <b>te</b>
			

**Lesson 2**

**1 Listen and complete the family tree**

**2 Now complete the sentences**

aunt brother cousins father ~~grandfather~~ wife  
grandmother mother sister uncle husband

- 1 Salma's ~~grandfather~~ is called Sherif.
- 2 Salma's \_\_\_\_\_ is called Zeinab.
- 3 Salma's \_\_\_\_\_ is Youssef and her \_\_\_\_\_ is Warda.
- 4 Heba is Salma's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Tamer is Heba's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Hana and Omar are Salma, Ali and Dina's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Salma has got one \_\_\_\_\_. Her name's Dina.
- 8 Salma's \_\_\_\_\_ is called Ali.

**3 Ask and answer about your family**

**FUNCTIONS BOX**


**Asking and answering about the family**

What is your (father's) name?	(His) name is ...
What are your (brothers') names?	Their names are ...
Who is your (aunt)?	(Riham) is my aunt.
How many (cousins) have you got?	I've got ...
How old is your (grandfather)?	(He's) ...


**PROJECT**

**LESSON 1**


**1 Read and match**




1




2




3



4




5




6

<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> A mechanic</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> A barber</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> An accountant</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> A chef</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> A tour guide</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> A scientist</p>	<p>a cuts hair.</p> <p>b works in a laboratory.</p> <p>c cooks in a restaurant.</p> <p>d shows people famous places.</p> <p>e repairs cars.</p> <p>f works with money.</p>
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**2 Ask and answer about yourself and your family**




What's your father's job?



He's a scientist.



His name is



What do you want to be one day?

**PROJECT**

1 You are going to interview your partner about a person in their family. First, plan some questions to ask about these topics.

their names their job where they live  
where they work what they usually do  
what they are doing now


**Examples**

How many uncles and aunts have you got?

What is your aunt's job?

What does she usually do on Monday morning?

2 Then write a paragraph about this person.



This is Sara's aunt.  
Her name is Samira.  
She lives in Suez. She works in an office.



# Food 3

## Lesson 1

**Ask and answer**

1 What is your favourite food?

2 Look at the list of food. Which food is not in the pictures?

bread   dates   fish   lamb   lentils   nuts

pasta   rice   salad   soup   tomato sauce

3 Which of the food in the pictures do you like?

**OBJECTIVES**

- **Grammar** Countable and uncountable nouns
- **Reading** Reading an email about food
- **Listening** Listening to people ordering food in a restaurant
- **Speaking** Talking about likes and dislikes
- **Writing** Writing about a famous Egyptian dish

**2 Read Salma's email. What food does Salma's aunt always cook for her?**

TO: Jane@example.com  
SUBJECT: Egyptian food

Dear Jane,

Egypt is famous for many things, including its delicious food!

Do you like soup? My favourite soup is molokhia. It's a kind of vegetable soup and it's very healthy.

Koshari is a very popular dish. There isn't any meat in it, but there are lentils. The other main ingredients are rice and pasta. There aren't any tomatoes in this dish, but it is delicious with some tomato sauce on the top.

I love meat. My favourite food is lamb. I like to eat it with some salad and some bread.

There is a lot of good fish in Egypt. When we visit my family in Alexandria, my aunt always cooks fresh fish.

There are lots of sweets, too. Many have got nuts and dates in them. They are delicious!

Best wishes,  
Salma

**Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?**

1 ☒ F There aren't any vegetables in molokhia soup.

2 ☐ Molokhia soup is good for you.

3 ☐ Many people like koshari.

4 ☐ There are tomatoes in koshari.


5 ☐ Salma doesn't like nuts and dates.

**Internet search →**

Find out the ingredients in another Egyptian dish.

**3**

## Lesson 2



**1** Underline the food words. Write C (countable) or U (uncountable)

- 1 ☐ Do you like soup?
- 2 ☐ There isn't any meat in it.
- 3 ☐ The other main ingredients are rice and pasta.
- 4 ☐ There aren't any tomatoes in this dish.
- 5 ☐ I like to eat it with some salad and some bread.
- 6 ☐ Mary has got nuts and dates in them.

**GRAMMAR BOX**


### Countable and uncountable nouns

- Uncountable nouns only have one form. When we talk about uncountable nouns, we use a singular verb (there *is/Isn't*).  
*There is some bread on the table. There isn't any meat in the dish.*
- When we talk about singular countable nouns, we use a singular verb (there *is/Isn't*). When countable nouns are plural, we use a plural verb (there *are/aren't*).  
*There is a restaurant in this street. There are some shops in this street.*
- We use *some* for positive sentences and *any* for negative sentences and questions.  
*There are some lentils in this dish. There aren't any tomatoes in it. Has it got any meat in it?*
- We use *some* in Yes/No questions that are offers or requests.  
*Would you like some tea? Can I have some water?*

Complete the sentences with *There is/Isn't*, *There are/aren't* and *some* or *any*.

There aren't any lentils.

- 1 dates.
- 2 lamb.
- 3 rice.
- 4 salad.
- 5 soup.
- 6 tomatoes.
- 7 bread.
- 8 nuts.
- 9 fish.
- 10



12

### Lesson 3

**Ask and answer**

- How often do you go to a restaurant?
- What do you like to eat and drink at a restaurant?

**Look at the menu. Match the words and the pictures**

chicken   orange juice  
 rice   ~~soup~~   water

**Listen and answer the questions**

- What would Manal like to eat?
- Would Tarek like some chicken and rice?
- Would Tarek and Magdy like anything to drink?
- Who would like some tea?

**Listen again and complete the waiter's notes**

1 fish and salad  
 2                      and rice.  
 3                      bread and  
 4 two x lamb with

Drinks:  
 5 2 x                      , 2 x                      juice.  
 1 x                     

**Ask and answer about the menu**

### Menu

vegetable 1   ~~soup~~

lamb

fish

2


3

salad

tea

4

5



### At the restaurant

What would you like to eat/drink?


Would you like a/some ...?

Can I have a/some ... please?

I'd like a/some ... please

Have you got any ...?

Yes, of course.



What would you like to eat?

I'd like ...



# EGYPTIAN FOOD

Egyptian food is popular all over the world!

- In London and New York, there are areas that people call 'Little Egypt'. You can buy Egyptian food, such as falafel, at the many shops and restaurants there.



- You can also find ful medames in many countries. Broad beans have a long history in Egypt. Pharaohs of ancient times loved them.
- In the fourth century, people cooked broad beans in pots at night. In the morning, people enjoyed the breakfast. This was ful medames.
- Today, people still cook ful medames.



- The Egyptian spice mixture, dukkah, is now popular in Australia. You can also buy it in supermarkets in other countries.



**1 Answer the questions**

- 1 Why are some parts of London and New York called 'Little Egypt'?
- 2 What Egyptian dish can you buy in these cities?
- 3 Where can you buy dukkah outside Egypt?
- 4 When did people first make ful medames?

**2 CRITICAL THINKING**

- 1 What's your favourite Egyptian dish?
- 2 What are the main ingredients?
- 3 Why do you think there are Egyptian restaurants and shops in other countries?
- 4 What international food can you eat or buy in Egypt?



**3 Tell your partner...**



I like falafel  
don't like soup  
doesn't like  
he likes

UNIT  
**4**

**Getting around**

Lesson 1

**1** Ask and answer

**1** What do you know about the Cairo metro?

**2** How many people do you think it carries every day?

**2** Read about Cairo and the metro and check your answers

**2** Answer these questions

**1** Why do thousands of tourists visit Cairo?

**2** What can you do in Old Cairo?


**3** Why is the Cairo metro special?

**4** What time do the trains stop at night?

**5** How many people will the metro carry in 2020?

**Module 2**

**Welcome to Cairo!**



Come to Cairo, the biggest city in Africa. About 8,000,000 people live here, and thousands of tourists visit every day. There are lots of things to see and do. See the Egyptian Museum, one of the most interesting places in Cairo. It is full of amazing things – don't miss it! Visit the beautiful buildings in Old Cairo and learn about Egypt's past.

Cairo's streets are always busy, but don't worry, there are lots of ways to get around. Catch a bus, go by taxi or travel on the Nile by boat! The metro is the quickest and easiest way to travel round the city. It's cheap and easy.

**THE CAIRO METRO: FACTS**

- The Cairo metro is special. It is the first metro system in Africa.
- The trains run from 5.30 in the morning to 12.30 at night.
- The tickets cost one pound each.
- The metro carries about 3,000,000 passengers every day.
- It is growing! By 2020, about 5,000,000 people will use it every day.

**Internet search**

Find out some facts about the London metro.

**Lesson 2**

**1** Underline the words which give instructions or advice

**1** Come to Cairo, the biggest city in Africa.

**2** See the Egyptian Museum, one of the most interesting places in Cairo.

**3** It is full of amazing things – don't miss it!

**4** Visit the beautiful buildings in Old Cairo.

**5** Cairo's streets are always busy, but don't worry.



**6** Catch a bus, go by taxi or travel on the Nile by boat!

**GRAMMAR BOX**

**The imperative**

- Use the imperative to give instructions or advice.
- It is always the same as the infinitive without to. Take: Go, Catch, Visit.
- Form the negative by adding don't or don't.

**2** What do you think the metro will be like in 2020?



**Lesson 2**

Underline the words which give instructions or advice.

- 1 Go to Cairo, the biggest city in Africa.
- 2 See the Egyptian Museum, one of the most interesting places in Cairo.
- 3 It is full of amazing things – don't miss it!
- 4 Visit the beautiful buildings in Old Cairo and learn about Egypt's past.
- 5 Cairo's streets are always busy, but don't worry, there are lots of ways to get around.
- 6 Catch a bus, go by taxi or travel on the Nile by boat!

**GRAMMAR BOX**

**The imperative**

- Use the imperative to give instructions or advice.
- It is always the same as the infinitive form of the verb without to: Take, Go, Change, Sit down, Open, etc.
- Form the negative by adding don't: Don't go, Don't sit down, etc.


**2 Complete these sentences with an imperative**

Buy Don't lose Go Put Wait Walk


**Using the Cairo metro**

- 1 Go to the ticket office.
- 2 Buy a ticket.
- 3 Put your ticket in the machine.
- 4 Go through the gate.
- 5 Wait for your train.
- 6 Don't lose your ticket!

**3 What do you think these signs mean?**



It means don't walk here!



19



### Lesson 3

**4** Ask and answer

1 Look at the map. What colours are lines 1, 2 and 3?


2 At which stations can you change lines?

**Listen and complete**

Buy change corner each  
help straight take Turn

1 Tourist: Excuse me. Where's the metro station, please?

Imad: 1 Turn left, then go 2 on. It's on the 3 opposite the hospital.



2 Tourist: Excuse me. How do we get to the metro?

Magdy: First, 4 line one. Then at Al Shohada, 5 line two.

Tourist: How much are the tickets?

Magdy: They're one pound 6 them from the ticket office.

Tourist: Thank you for your 8

Magdy: You're welcome.

**3** You are at Opera metro station. How do you get to the following stations? Use the expressions below

**FUNCTIONS BOX**

**Using the metro**


Excuse me. How do I get to ... on the metro?

First, take line ...

Then, change at ...


... is on line ...

El Geish  
Orabi  
Ghamra  
Abbasaya



### Lesson 4

Look at the map. Where do Ali and Hala want to go?



How do I get from the ...

Ali: Go along West Street, between the library and ...

Hala: How do I get from the ...

Hawal: Cross the road. Go straight opposite the post office.

**Ask and answer**

from	to
Bus station	→ school
Bus station	→ bank
Market	→ supermarket
Post office	→ bookshop

Look at the picture. What problems can you see?

Now complete these sentences with an imperative

Be	Don't	Give	Say
Wait	in a queue for the bus		
	push		
	polite to other passengers		
	please and thank you		
	you buy a ticket		
	your seat to elderly		

**on 4**

Look at the map. Where do Ali and Aya want to go?

How do I get from the bookshop to the bus station?

Go along West Street. Cross North Street and turn right. It's on the left, between the library and the school.

How do I get from the hospital to the market?

Cross the road. Go straight on along North Street. It's next to the park, opposite the post office.

**Ask and answer**

from	to
bus station	→ school
bus station	→ bank
market	→ supermarket
post office	→ bookshop

Excuse me, how do I get from the bus station to the school?

Cross North Street and turn right. It's on the left, next to the park.

Thank you.

**PROBLEM SOLVER**

Look at the picture. What problems can you see?

Now complete these sentences with an imperative

**Be Don't Give Say Wait**

**Wait** in a queue for the bus.  
push.  
polite to other passengers.  
please and thank you when you buy a ticket.  
your seat to elderly people.

Remember page 11

7

Module 3

## Shops and shopping


### Lesson 1


**OBJECTIVES**


- Grammar** The past singular singular verbs, female and so
- Reading** Reading an email about shops and shopping
- Listening** Listening to a conversation about shopping
- Speaking** Talking about shops and shopping, buying something in a shop
- Writing** Writing an email about shopping


**Ask and answer**


- How often do you go shopping?
- Which of the following shops do you and your family go to?


  
supermarket


  
chemist

  
florist

  
shoe shop

  
clothes shop

  
bakery

  
computer shop

**Read and complete the email with shops from exercise 1**

New Message

TO: Basil@example.com  
SUBJECT: shopping

Hi Basil,

Last weekend we went shopping. We drove to a shopping centre on the other side of Cairo. A lot of people go to the shopping centre because you can do all your shopping in one place. There are more than 600 shops, a big supermarket and three hotels! I wore good walking shoes because the shopping centre is very big.

I needed a new T-shirt, so my mother and I went to a lot of 1. clothes shops to buy food. My father, my brother and I looked at tablets and laptops in a 3. We bought a cake from a 4. and some medicine from a 5. We met my mother and sister and we bought my mother some flowers from the 6.

We didn't go home for lunch; we ate in the shopping centre. The restaurants sold a lot of different kinds of food.

In the evening, we saw a beautiful water show with lights and music. Did you have a good weekend? Where did you go and what did you do?

Best wishes,  
Tarek

**Answer the questions**

- What did Tarek do last weekend?
- Why did he wear good walking shoes?
- What did Tarek want to buy?
- Where did his mother and sister go?
- Where did they eat lunch?
- When did they see a water show?

**Internet search →**  
 Find out what other activities you can do at big shopping centres.



## Lesson 2

**1 Underline the verbs in the sentences**

- 1 We drove to a shopping centre.
- 2 I wore good walking shoes.
- 3 We met my mother and sister and we bought my mother some flowers.
- 4 We didn't go home for lunch; we ate in the shopping centre.
- 5 The restaurants sold a lot of different kinds of food.
- 6 Did you have a good weekend?
- 7 Where did you go and what did you do?

**GRAMMAR BOX**

**The past simple: irregular verbs**

- Irregular verbs in the past simple tense have different forms. There is a list on page 71.
- We form the negative of the past simple irregular with **did + not + verb**. The form is the same for all subjects: *I didn't go. She didn't buy any books.*
- We form the Yes/No question with **did + infinitive**. The form is the same for all subjects. We can give short answers: *Did Amir see his friend? Yes, he did / No, he didn't.*
- We can also put question words **What/When/Where/Who/How/Why** before **did**. *What did you eat? I ate fish. Where did you put it? I put it on the table.*

**2 Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets**

- 1 The tourists swam (swim) at the beach and then rode (ride) on camels.
- 2 Yesterday, we ate (eat) lunch, then we did (do) our homework.
- 3 Who saw (you see) after school last Thursday?
- 4 Bought your mother (buy) a new book?
- 5 My uncle sold (sell) his car last summer.
- 6 Last Saturday, I sat (sit) in the garden and read (read) my book.

**3 Ask and answer questions using these words**


- 1 What time/go to bed/last night?
- 2 Who/sit next to/at school yesterday?
- 3 What/buy/at the shopping centre/last weekend?
- 4 Did/meet/a friend/after school yesterday?
- 5 Did/write/in English today?
- 6 When/eat/breakfast/this morning?

## Lesson 3

**Ask and answer**

- 1 Local shops are the best you live. Which town do you like best? What do you like to do?
- 2 Do you and your friends like to go to local shops? Why?

**Listen to the interview. Number the questions 1-5.**



**Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets**

- 1 I like shopping.
- 2 They know me.
- 3 The bakery is very good.
- 4 That's a difficult question.
- 5 I go to five different shops a lot of time.

**Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets**

- 1 It's a nice town.
- 2 I want to go to the shops.
- 3 I need a new bag.
- 4 Let's visit the shops.
- 5 I don't want to go to the shops.

**Lesson 3**

**Ask and answer**

- 1 Local shops are the shops near to where you live. Which local shops do you go to? What do you buy there?
- 2 Do you and your family like shopping at local shops? Why?/Why not?

**Listen to the interview with Salma's mother.**  
Number the questions in the order you hear them

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

a ☐ Why do you like the local shops?

b ☐ What don't you like about the local shops in our village?

c ☒ 1 How often do you go shopping?

d ☐ Where do you usually go shopping?

**Complete the sentences with because or so. Then listen again and check your answers**

- 1 I like shopping in our village *because* you can buy a lot of things in different shops.
- 2 They know me well *I visit them often.*
- 3 The bakery has fresh bread every day, *I always buy bread there.*
- 4 That's a difficult question *I like everything about them!*
- 5 I go to five or six different shops and everyone wants to talk to me, *it takes a lot of time!*

**Complete the sentences with because and with so**

- 1 It's a nice day
- 2 I want to go shopping
- 3 I need a new notebook
- 4 Let's visit my grandfather
- 5 I don't want to buy that magazine

**7**

It's a nice day because it is not very hot.

It's a nice day, so let's go to the park.

**37**

**7**

**Lesson 4**

**1** Match the words and the pictures

a large T-shirt   a medium size jacket
a shirt   a tie   a small sweatshirt

**2** Listen and complete the dialogue in a shop with these words

Can I   Have you got   Here you are  
I'd like   size   to buy   Try   would you like

Shop assistant: Hello. 1 Can I help you?  
 Customer: Yes. I'd like 2 a new T-shirt.  
 Shop assistant: What 3 would you like?  
 Customer: I'd like small, please.  
 Shop assistant: And what colour 4 ?  
 Customer: 5 blue, please.  
 Shop assistant: 6 Is this OK?  
 Customer: It's a bit small. 7 a medium size?  
 Shop assistant: 8 this one.  
 Customer: Yes, this is very good. Thank you.

**3** Ask and answer about the clothes in exercise 1

FUNCTIONS BOX

**Shopping for clothes**

Can I help you?	Yes. I'd like to buy ...
What size would you like?	I'd like small/medium/large ...
It's a bit small/big. Have you got a ...?	Try this one.
What colour would you like?	I'd like ... please.
Here you are.	It's very good. Thank you.

**4** Read this sentence and discuss in pairs

PROBLEM SOLVING

"I want that expensive sweatshirt because my friend has got one."

- 1 Do you agree with this sentence?
- 2 How often do you ask your parents for things?
- 3 Is it good to have a lot of things you don't use very often?
- 4 People with a lot of expensive things aren't always happy. Do you agree?

**Review**

Now you can ...  
 talk about shops  
 Match the pictures and the shops

**use irregular verbs**  
 Complete the dialogues

Warda: Hello, Fareeda.  
 Fareeda: I go to the ...  
 Warda: you buy ...  
 Fareeda: Yes, I do. 4 ...  
 Warda: Where do you ...

**use because**  
 Match to make sentences

- 1 ☐ a Hassan was ...
- 2 ☐ I went to the ...
- 3 ☐ Hala didn't ...
- 4 ☐ It was raining ...
- 5 ☐ My parents ...

**buy something**  
 Put the dialogues in order

- a ☐ Shop assistant
- b ☐ Customer
- c ☐ Shop assistant
- d ☒ Shop assistant
- e ☐ Customer
- f ☐ Customer



## 8 City and country

### Lesson 1

**1 Ask and answer**

- 1 What do you like about living in a city/village?
- 2 What do you not like about living in a city/village?

**2 Read Tarek's blog post and the comment. Do Tarek and Salma agree with your ideas in exercise 1?**

**PROUD TO BE EGYPTIAN**

I am twelve and live in Cairo in a big apartment with my parents and my brother Magdy.

Home About Older posts

**What do you like about where you live?**

I live in Cairo and I love city life! Some people think that cities are too noisy. Cairo is noisier than the countryside and the roads are too busy. There are too many cars. The air is too polluted. But I prefer city life because it's always exciting! There are many things to see here. My grandparents live on a farm. When I visit them, I think the countryside is too quiet. Their village isn't exciting enough, but they say, "We're too old for that."

**Salma**

I live in a village. I agree with Tarek: the countryside is quieter and more peaceful. When I visited Cairo last year, but I was happy to return home. The city is too noisy. In Cairo, there are more than 16 million people. In the village, life is much friendlier and everything is more beautiful. There aren't enough green spaces in the city, but there are a lot of fields and trees around my village. The village is quiet and there aren't enough shops, but it's more relaxing.

**3 Answer the questions**

- 1 Why does Tarek like living in the city?
- 2 What does he think about his grandparents' village?
- 3 Why don't his grandparents want to live in the city?
- 4 Why does Salma like living in the countryside?
- 5 What does Salma not like about her village?

### Lesson 2

**Underline the examples of enough and too in the text.**

Some people think that cities are too noisy. Cairo is noisier than the countryside. The roads are too busy. I think the countryside is too quiet. Their village isn't exciting enough. There aren't enough green areas. My village is quiet and there are not enough shops.

**(not) enough and too**

- We can use enough to say how much of something we have or need. We often use (not) enough to say that we don't have enough of something. This dress is small enough.
- We can also use (not) enough to say that something is not good enough. There are enough books in the library.
- We can use too to say that something is too much or too little. It's too quiet. = It isn't noisy enough. This box is too cold.

**Choose the correct word.**

- 1 Nadia can't open that window. It's too short enough.
- 2 Medhat is 14. He can't lift the box. It's too heavy enough.
- 3 Hatem would like the jacket because it's too small enough.
- 4 Please open the curtains. It's too dark enough.

**Describe the hotel.**

modern old small

**Internet search**

Find out the population of three cities in Egypt.

**Lesson 2**

**OBJECTIVES**

- Grammar
- Reading
- Listening
- Speaking
- Writing

**8**

**Underline the examples of enough/too and the words they describe**

1 Some people think that cities are too noisy.

2 Cairo is noisier than the countryside and the roads are too busy.

3 I think the countryside is too quiet.

4 Their village isn't exciting enough.

5 There aren't enough green areas in the city.

6 My village is quiet and there aren't enough shops.

**GRAMMAR BOX**

**(not) enough and too**


- We can use **enough** to talk about the right size, amount etc. We often use **(not) enough** after an adjective:  
*This dress is small enough for the baby. He is not strong enough to lift the bag.*
- We can also use **(not) enough** before a noun:  
*There are enough books for all the students. There is not enough water.*
- We can use **too** to mean more than enough. **Too** comes before the adjective:  
*It's too quiet. = It isn't noisy enough.*  
*This tea is too cold. = The tea isn't hot enough.*


**Choose the correct words**

- 1 Nadia can't open that window. It's too high / too low and she's not tall enough / short enough.
- 2 Medhat is 14. He can't drive a car because he's too old / not old enough.
- 3 Hatem would like the large jacket. He can't wear the medium size jacket because it's too big / not big enough.
- 4 Please open the curtains. The room is too dark / not dark enough.


**Describe the hotel using these words and (not) enough/too**

modern old small big dark light expensive cheap





## Lesson 3




**1** Read the quiz. Do you agree or disagree? Compare answers with your group.

1 Exams are too easy.	<input type="checkbox"/> agree
2 The summer holidays aren't long enough.	<input type="checkbox"/> agree
3 It's too expensive to do a lot of different sports.	<input type="checkbox"/> agree
4 Shopping centres are too big.	<input type="checkbox"/> agree
5 People in cities aren't friendly enough.	<input type="checkbox"/> agree

**2** Now listen to two people doing the quiz above. Which one do they agree with?

**3** Ask for and give opinions about the following. Agree or disagree with your partner.

- The school day is too long.
- We need more libraries because books are too expensive.
- Buses and trains aren't cheap enough. It's better to travel by car.
- TV programmes can teach us interesting things.













*I think that the school day is too long.*

*I disagree. I'd like a longer school day. I want to learn more things!*

## Lesson 4

Match the words with the pictures.

<input type="checkbox"/> shopping centre	
<input type="checkbox"/> railway line	
<input type="checkbox"/> farm	
<input type="checkbox"/> field	
<input type="checkbox"/> lake	
<input type="checkbox"/> hill	
<input type="checkbox"/> railway station	
<input type="checkbox"/> skyscraper	
<input type="checkbox"/> sports club	
<input type="checkbox"/> forest	

**Ask and answer**

Which of the places in exercise 1 are usually in the city?

Which of the places are usually in the countryside?

Which of the places are near where you live? Give examples.

### FUNCTIONS BOX

#### Asking for and giving opinions

Do you agree (that) ...?

What do you think about ...?

What's your opinion about ...?

Do you think ...?

I think ... / I don't think ...

#### Agreeing and disagreeing

I (don't) agree (with you) ...

I disagree (with you) ...

You're right.


That's (not) true.



**Lesson 4**

Match the words with the pictures

- shopping centre
- railway line
- farm
- field
- lake
- hill
- railway station
- skyscraper
- sports club
- forest




**Ask and answer**

- Which of the places in exercise 1 are usually in the city?
- Which of the places are usually in the countryside?
- Which of the places are near where you live? Give examples.

The Nile City (Office Tower is near where I live. It's a tall skyscraper in Cairo)

Mariouty Lake is near where I live. It's between Alexandria and El Bahig



**1** You are going to do a survey. First, choose three of the following sentences to read to some classmates and ask them what they think. Make a note of the answers.

- City streets have more traffic, so they are more dangerous than country roads.
- Everything is too expensive in a city. It's cheaper to live in the countryside.
- Living in the countryside is healthier than living in the city.
- It's too difficult to make lots of friends in the city.
- City life is more enjoyable than life in a village.

**2** Then write a paragraph about your results.

I did a survey for our class project. I read three questions to five friends. The first sentence was 'City streets have more traffic, so they are more dangerous than country roads'. One person agreed. Four people didn't agree.

city  
words  
ub  
ne  
e  
et

in brackets  
big enough

and disagree

about your opinion

**Writing skills**  
you write notes, first  
line the important points  
ed five people two questions  
shops. Three people said the  
opping centres. Two people  
k shopping centres are  
ite the underlined words  
tes:  
two questions about  
ple: never go to shopping  
n: shopping centres

**Possessions** **Unit 9**

**Lesson 1**

Which of the objects can you see in the picture below?

calendar drum DVDs football kite  
laptop plant phone radio sewing machine  
television tennis racket van

**OBJECTIVES**


- **Grammar** Prepositional phrases: between, in, on
- **Reading** Reading a dialogue between two boys
- **Listening** Listening to a discussion about music
- **Speaking** Talking about likes and dislikes
- **Writing** Writing a conversation about likes and dislikes

Read the dialogue. Which of the objects belong to both of Samir's parents?

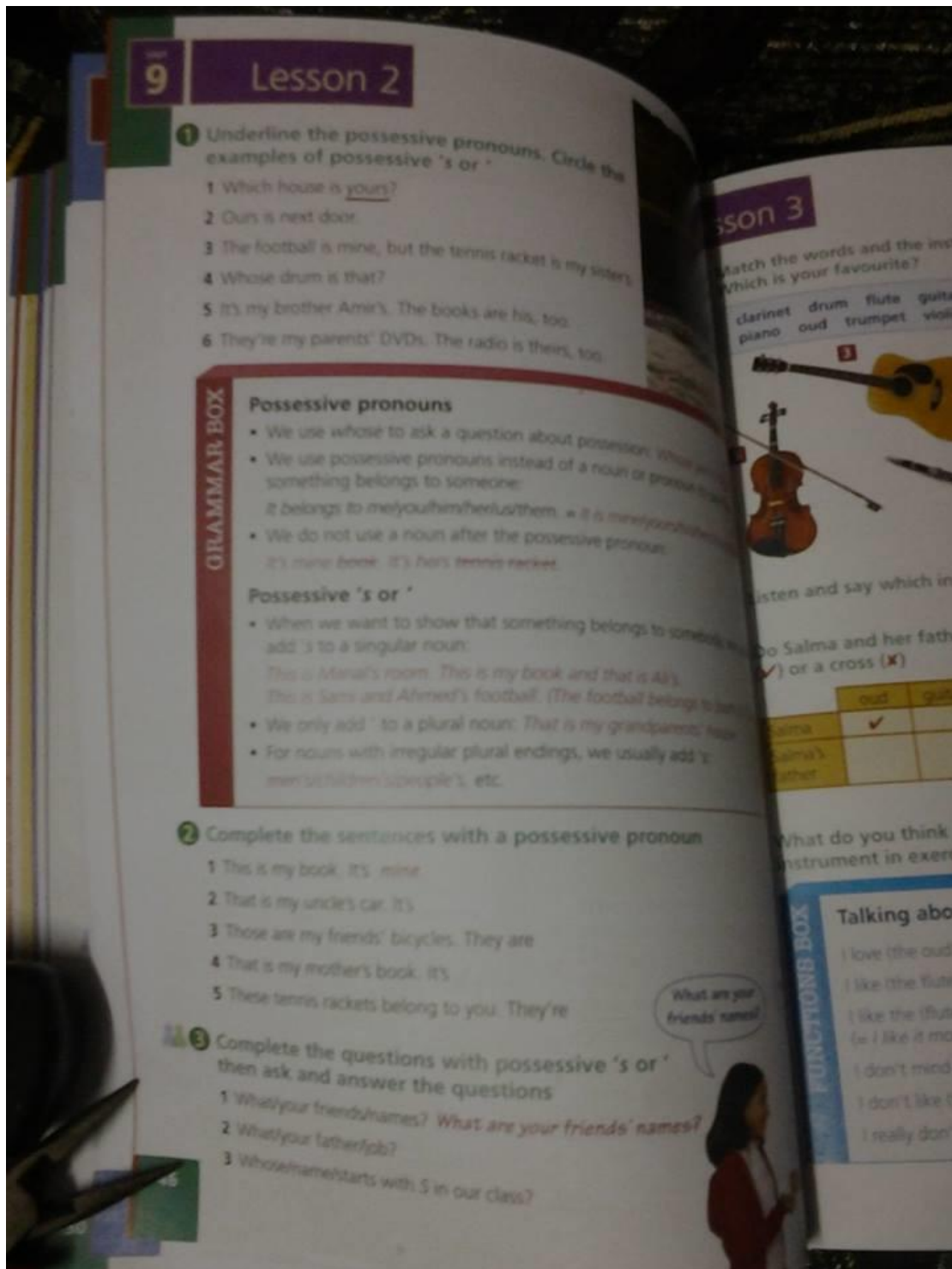
Samir: Hello, I'm moving into number 22. I'm Samir. Which house is yours?  
Hisham: Ours is next door. We live at number 24! I'm Hisham. Welcome to our street. Is that your parents' van?  
Samir: No, it's my uncle's. He's helping us move all our possessions.  
Hisham: Is that your football and tennis racket?  
Samir: The football is mine, but the tennis racket is my sister's.  
Hisham: Is that your sister's sewing machine, too?  
Samir: No, it's my mother's. The calendar is hers, too. The laptop is my father's.  
Hisham: Whose drum is that?  
Samir: It's my brother Amir's. He plays traditional music. He's very good! The books are his, too.  
Hisham: Are those DVDs yours?  
Samir: No, they're my parents' DVDs. The radio is theirs, too.  
Hisham: Let me help you carry things into your new house.  
Samir: Thank you!

Answer the questions

- 1 Who does the van belong to?
- 2 What sport does Samir's sister play?
- 3 Which two objects belong to his mother?
- 4 Whose drum is it?



45





Lesson 3

Match the words and the instruments.  
Which is your favourite?

clarinet drum flute guitar  
piano oud trumpet violin

9

Listen and say which instrument you hear

Do Salma and her father like these instruments? Listen and put a tick (✓) or a cross (X)

	oud	guitar	drum	violin	clarinet	trumpet	piano	flute
Salma	✓							
Salma's father								

What are your friends' names?

What do you think about each instrument in exercise 1?

**FUNCTIONS BOX**

**Talking about likes and dislikes**

I love (the oud). 😊😊😊

I like (the flute). 😊

I like (the flute), but I prefer (the piano).  
(= I like it more than ...)

I don't mind the trumpet. 😊

I don't like (the drum). 😞

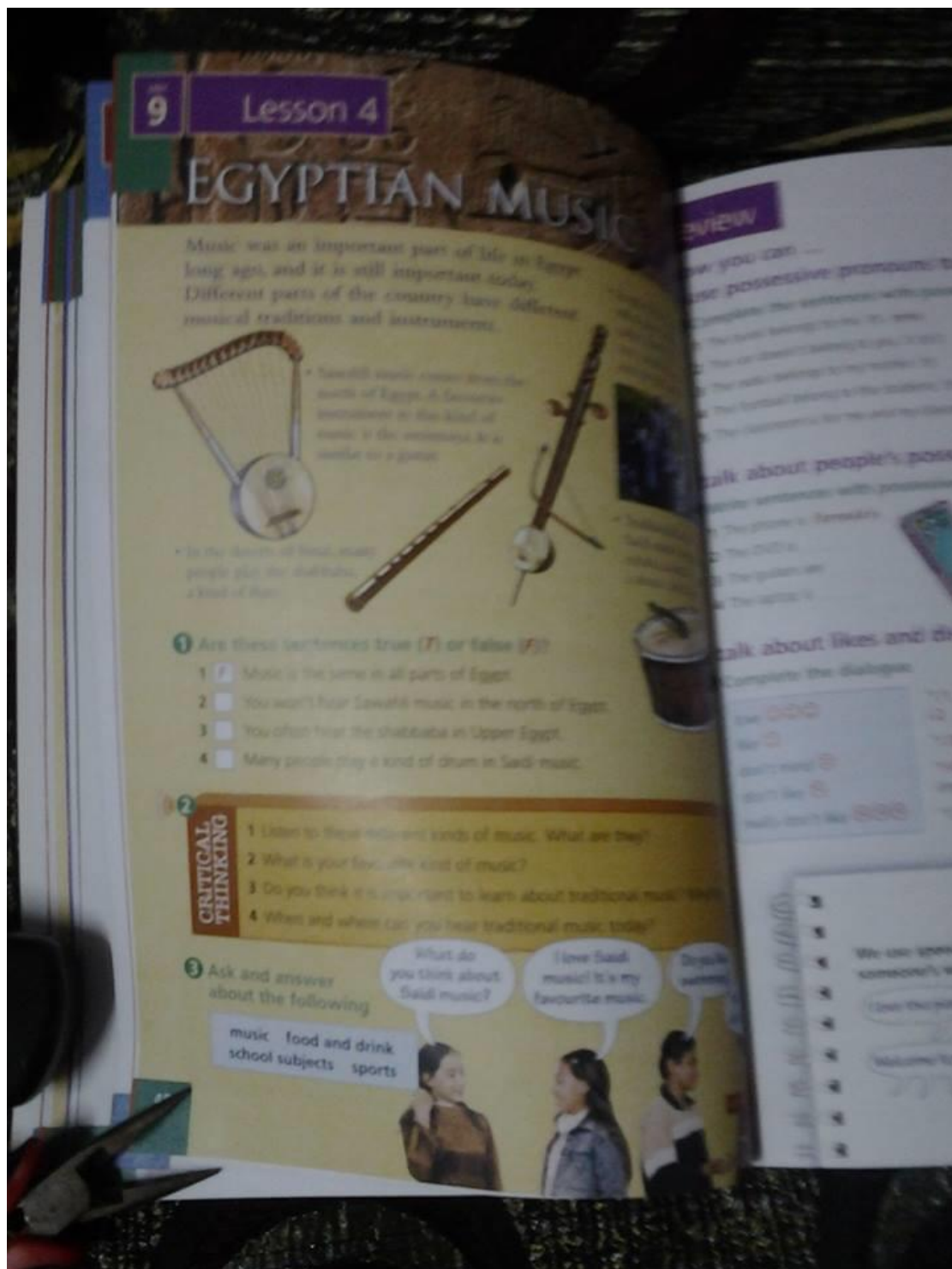
I really don't like (the clarinet). 😞😞😞

What do you think about the oud?

I like the oud.

**Internet search** →

Find out about an Egyptian musical instrument.



**Module 1**

## Practice Test 1

**1** Finish the following dialogue with these words:

often    subject    always    sports    never

Ammar: Hello, Eyad. What is your favourite 1 \_\_\_\_\_?

Eyad: Computer studies, but we don't 2 \_\_\_\_\_ it.

Ammar: Do you like playing 3 \_\_\_\_\_?

Eyad: Yes, I love playing tennis. I 4 \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis on Friday.

Ammar: That's great! I play tennis every Friday too!

**2** Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues:

1 Waiter: What would you like to eat?  
You: \_\_\_\_\_  
Waiter: Would you like a drink?  
You: Yes, please. I'd like some tea.

2 Miss Maggie: Hello. What's your name, please?  
Nancy: It's Nancy.  
Miss Maggie: \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nancy: I was born on August 1st, 2002.

**3** Read and match:

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1 Arabic is my	a lentils, rice and pasta in it.
2 We always	b listen to each other.
3 Koshari has	c a lot of tomatoes.
4 A mechanic	d say unkind things.
5 We should never	e favourite subject.
	f repairs cars.

**4** Read the following, then answer the questions:

My name is Rawia. I am a student at preparatory school. I am twelve and live in Port Said in a big apartment with my parents, my sister Radwa and my little brother Rami. My father is an accountant and my mother is a tour guide. My favourite subject is Arabic, but I love writing blog posts in English. I write a blog every day.

1 How old is Rawia?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 What is Rawia's favourite subject?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5** Cho

1 you le  
a co  
2 Mona  
a de  
3 Leila  
a a S  
4 My m  
a un  
5 An en  
a buil  
6 There  
a som  
7  
a Ma  
8 I don't  
a eat.

**6** Writ

1 Y-A-S  
2 I occa  
3 Schoo

**7** Rea

1 I drink  
2 My m  
3 My au

**8** Look  
thes  
vege  
Okra is p  
\_\_\_\_\_

**9** Punc

nahlas co





## Practice Test 2

Module 2

### 1 Finish the following dialogue with these words:

between    How    idea    Shall    Why

- Nabila: It's a holiday today. 1 ..... we go to the park?  
 Reem: I'd like that. 2 ..... about having a picnic?  
 Nabila: OK. There's only a little food in the fridge. Let's go to the market first.  
 Reem: There's a new shop near the school. 3 ..... don't we go there?  
 Nabila: That's a good 4 .....

### 2 Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

- 1 Sherif: What were you doing at two o'clock yesterday afternoon?  
 Taha: .....?  
 Sherif: That's great! Did you enjoy your meal?  
 Taha: Yes, we did. My grandmother made my favourite dish, okra.  
 2 Tourist: .....?  
 You: First, take line two. Then change at Al Shohadaa. Ghamra is on line one.  
 Tourist: Thank you very much.

### 3 Read and match:

- | A                         | B                             |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Put your ticket         | a always busy.                |
| 2 Cairo streets are       | b does it cost?               |
| 3 How do I get from       | c when the phone rang.        |
| 4 The canals of the Nile  | d the hospital to the school? |
| 5 I was brushing my teeth | e are very important.         |
|                           | f in the machine.             |

### 4 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Water is very important for the lives of people, plants and animals. Water comes from rain. When there is little rain for a long time, some places have a drought. This means that the land becomes very dry. Egypt doesn't always have a lot of rain, so it is important for us to save water. We can save water if we take a short shower instead of a long shower.

- 1 Where does water come from? .....  
 2 Why is it important for Egyptians to save water? .....  
 3 When there is ..... the land becomes dry.  
 a rain    b a drought    c a plant

Module 2

4 How often does it rain in Egypt? a never b always c sometimes  
5 Short showers ..... a lot of water. a save b waste c cost

5 Choose the correct answer from a, b or c:

1 How ..... people are visiting the museum today?  
a much b many c a lot of  
2 In the summer, farmers use ..... water for their plants and animals  
a a lot b a lot of c lot of  
3 Can you buy more orange juice, please? There ..... in the fridge.  
a isn't some b aren't any c isn't any  
4 They only spent ..... time in the shop because it was closing when they arrived.  
a much b little c a little  
5 It is sometimes difficult to ..... big cities.  
a get on b get around c get over  
6 Salma is very good at tennis. She ..... every day.  
a practises b changes c travels  
7 There are one thousand metres in a .....  
a centimetre b kilometre c millimetre  
8 To clean the canal, we can ask the ..... to help us collect money.  
a poster b flood c government

6 Write questions using the words in brackets:

1 Yes, there is some juice in the fridge. (is?)  
2 A ticket is one pound. (How much?)  
3 Turn left. The clothes shop is opposite the bus station. (How?)

7 Read and correct the underlined word(s):

1 Today is Friday, so there aren't many stations on the metro.  
2 Because we love our country, we want to stop the Nile from becoming clean.  
3 While they could study, the phone rang.

8 Look at the picture and write three more sentences. Use the words in the box to help you:


carry wave talk clean walk

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a bus driver was driving a bus.

.....  
.....  
.....

9 Punctuate the following sentence:

in february, it usually rains a lot in egypt





Module 3

## Practice Test 3

**1 Finish the following dialogue with these words:**

quicker   agree   slower   clean   countryside

Fatma: Some people think that cities are too noisy, but I love the city.  
 Zeinab: I 1 ..... City life is really exciting!  
 Fatma: My grandparents live in the 2 ..... It's much quieter there.  
 Zeinab: Yes, life is 3 ..... in the village and there aren't as many cars in the street.  
 Fatma: When I visit my grandparents in the village, I really enjoy the 4 ..... air.

**2 Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:**

1 Shop assistant: Hello. Can I help you?  
 Customer: .....  
 Shop assistant: Certainly. What size skirt would you like?

2 Shady: Is this where you live, Basel?  
 Basel: Yes, this is my street.  
 Shady: .....?  
 Basel: It's the one on the left, opposite the hospital.

**3 Read and match:**

A	B
1 The roads in big cities	a is used for making clothes.
2 Sawahli music comes from	b from a bakery
3 The rababa is a	c is a kind of small truck
4 A sewing machine	d are always too busy
5 You can buy bread	e kind of violin
	f the north of Egypt

**4 Read the following, then answer the questions:**

Hi Omnia,  
 Yesterday Mum took us shopping at a big shopping centre. I needed some shoes and my brother needed a new T-shirt. First we went to a clothes shop where my brother bought a size medium T-shirt. Then we started shopping for my shoes. I tried on a 37 in the first shop but it was too small. The next shop had 39, but it was too big! We went to two more shops before we found my size, a 38!

Love,  
 Nadine

1 What size  
 2 Who was  
 3 What size  
 a 37  
 4 How many  
 a 3  
 5 Nadine  
 a a blog

**5 Choo**  
 1 Nadia  
 a won  
 2 It was  
 a so  
 3 The bu  
 a end  
 4 This is  
 a you  
 5 Her  
 a gra  
 6 A hill  
 a ho  
 7 The d  
 a lig  
 8 What  
 a a

**6 Wri**  
 1 This  
 2 That  
 3 My

**7 Re**  
 1 Wh  
 2 Mr  
 3 Th

**8 L**  
 m  
 t

**9**

32

## Unit 6 Water for life

### Lesson 1

**1 Ask and answer**

What do we need water for?

**2 Read about water. What does the web page say we use water for?**

**OBJECTIVES**

- Grammar: using *how much/many* to ask and answer questions about quantity
- Reading: reading a text about water conservation
- Listening: listening to a conversation about a problem
- Speaking: talking about water
- Writing: writing a letter

### WATER FOR ALL

We all need water to drink, to grow food, to wash, and to use in our homes. But there is a problem. In many places, there isn't any rain for many months, but people use a lot of water.

Do you use a little water or a lot of water every day? How much water do you waste? Do you turn off the tap when you are brushing your teeth? You can save a lot of water that way. Remember that a long shower uses a lot of water, but a short shower uses only a little water.

How many other ways are there to save water?

More people are careful to turn off taps, but old taps often drip. You probably think that this wastes very little water. It is a problem because one tap that drips wastes about 155 litres of water a year. If you forget, it is important to repair any tap that drips.

Do you know how much water costs? It is an expensive. You can save a lot of money when you save water. Let's all save water in a big way. Our family, our country and the world.

### Lesson 2

Underline all the expressions that you see in the text.

- In many places, there isn't any rain for many months.
- Do you use a little water or a lot of water?
- How much water do you waste?
- Remember that a long shower uses a lot of water.
- How many other ways are there to save water?
- You can save a lot of money when you save water.

**GRAMMAR BOX**

**How much/many with a lot**

- We use *How many* to ask about a countable noun.
- We use *How much* to ask about an uncountable noun.
- We use *some/a lot of* to talk about a quantity.
- We use *a little* to talk about a small quantity without saying how much.
- In negative sentences, we use *any*.

**3 Complete the sentences with words from the web page**

dripped ~~earth~~ save waste

- Water covers more than two thirds of the earth.
- After the rain, the roof dripped.
- We save water when we don't use it carefully.
- We can waste water by taking a short shower and not a long shower.


**4 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?**

- ☒ **F** Some people don't need any water.
- ☐ There isn't a lot of rain in some countries.
- ☐ You can save water by turning on the tap when you are brushing your teeth.
- ☐ A tap that drips does not waste water.
- ☐ When you save water, you also save money.

**Internet**

Find out about dams in Egypt. How many dams are there in Egypt?

How many CDs have you got?

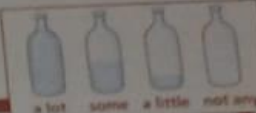


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## Lesson 2

**Underline all the expressions that are about quantities**

- 1 In many places, there isn't any rain for many months.
- 2 Do you use a little water or a lot of water every day?
- 3 How much water do you waste?
- 4 Remember that a long shower uses a lot of water, but a short shower uses only a little water.
- 5 How many other ways are there to save water?
- 6 You can save a lot of money when you save water.



a lot    some    a little    not any

**GRAMMAR BOX**


**How much/many with a lot of/some/a little/not any**

- We use **How many** to ask about countable nouns.
- We use **How much** to ask about uncountable nouns.
- We use **some/a lot of** to talk about an amount without saying how much.
- There is **some cheese** in the cupboard. There are **a lot of people** in Cairo.
- We use **a little** to talk about an amount of something uncountable without saying how much.
- There is **a little water** in that bottle.
- In negative sentences, we use **not any**.
- There **isn't any** milk in the fridge. There **aren't any** pencils in my bag.


**Complete the questions and answers with much, many and an expression of quantity. Then ask and answer in pairs**

- 1 "How many CDs have you got?" "I've got a lot of CDs. I buy one every month!"
- 2 "How much time do you spend doing homework every day?" "I spend a lot of time. Homework is important."
- 3 "How many books have you got in your bedroom?" "There are a lot of books. We keep all our books in the living room."
- 4 "How much water do you drink in the summer?" "I always drink a lot of water when it's hot."
- 5 "How much rice is in the cupboard?" "There is a little rice, but we need to buy some more."

How many CDs have you got?



I've got a lot of CDs. I buy one every month!



Handbook page 15

**Internet search**

Find out about some dams in Egypt. Why are they important?

29



**Please help!**

*I often have a problem when I go to school. I don't have a car, so I have to walk. It's difficult for me to go to school on foot. I don't have a car.*

*I don't have a car, so I have to walk. It's difficult for me to go to school on foot. I don't have a car.*

**Lesson 4**

**THE N**

Listen and repeat

Listen and write what you hear in your notebook

Look and answer

1. How many people are there in the picture?

2. How many people are there in the picture?

From June to September, the rain runs down the river because of the heavy rain.

Why were the floods so important?

The floods carried the land away from the land.

This helps the land to be better.

**FUNCTIONS BOX**

**Making and responding to suggestions**

Let's (go shopping).      That's a good idea.

Why don't we (go to the park)?      That's not possible.

How about (having a picnic)?      I'd prefer to go to the beach.

Shall we (watch television)?      OK.

30

# Lesson 4

## THE NILE FLOODS

### EYE ON EGYPT

6

Listen and repeat these numbers

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
90	100	200	300	500	1,000		

Listen and write the numbers you hear in your notebook

Look and answer

1 How many millimetres are in a metre?

2 How many metres are in two kilometres?

100 centimetres (cm) = 1 metre (m)  
1,000 metres (m) = 1 kilometre (km)

From June to October, it rains in the mountains to the south of Egypt. This rain runs into the Nile. Before there was a dam across the Nile, the river became very full. Every year there were floods in Egypt.

Why were the floods so important for Egypt?  
The floods were good for the land because they carried soil and fresh water. This helped plants to grow.

Why were the floods dangerous?  
The water in some of the floods was sometimes very high. For example, 11.7 m of water flooded the land at Aswan. This was very dangerous for people who lived near the Nile.

The Aswan Dam  
Engineers decided to build a dam to stop the floods. The Aswan Dam opened in 1971. It is 3,830 m (3.83 km) in length and 111 m high.

Why is the dam a good idea?  
The dam stops the dangerous floods of the past. Now, most of the water stays behind the walls of the dam. We can use this water when we need it.

Read about the Nile floods, then ask and answer

1 When does it rain a lot to the south of Egypt?

2 Why were the floods good for farmers?

3 Why were the floods sometimes dangerous for people living near the river?

4 Why did engineers build a dam at Aswan?

5 What happens to most of the water near Aswan now?

CRITICAL THINKING

1 Can you think of any more advantages for having a dam across the Nile?

2 Why is clean water so important?

Workbook page 78

**Review**

Now you can ...

- talk about saving water

1 Complete the sentences with these words

drips   save   waste   earth

1 Don't waste water. It's very important for life.  
2 It is important to look after the earth. We all live on it.  
3 When a tap drips, a small amount of water falls from it.  
4 One way to save water is to turn off the tap when you brush your teeth.

- ask and answer about quantities

2 Match the questions and answers

1 ☐ How much rain does Egypt get every year?  
2 ☐ How many cups of coffee does your father drink a day?  
3 ☐ Is there any cheese?  
4 ☐ It's very hot this summer. Is there any water in the river?

- talk about problems with water

3 Complete the text with these words

droughts   flood   safe   fresh

Last year, there was a very bad 1 **flood** in India. Many villages were under water. Houses near the river weren't 2 **safe** didn't have any 3 **fresh** water to drink. A 4 **droughts** to live at home. It also helps countries with 5 **safe** example, in places where it does not rain for months.

- make and respond to suggestions

4 Make and respond to suggestions for things to do at the weekend

go to the park   play a game  
watch TV   read books   go shopping  
help in the house   do our homework

Example:  
*Let's go to the park.*

**Lesson 1**

Match texts 1-4 with the topics

a ☐ A visit to the city  
b ☐ A lot of water  
c ☐ Why water is important  
d ☐ Things to do at the weekend

Read again

1 Why was the flood in India?  
2 Why do people leave their homes?  
3 Why do people collect water?  
4 What do people do at the weekend?  
5 How do people save water?  
6 What do people do to help the environment?

**Writing skill**

You can sometimes use abbreviations instead of writing the whole word

millimetres = mm  
centimetres = cm  
metres = m  
kilometres = km





## Review B

### Lesson 1

Match texts 1-4 with the topics a-d

a ☐ A visit to the sea  
b ☒ A lot of water  
c ☐ Why water is important  
d ☐ Things to see and do in the city

1 I don't usually swim in the south of Egypt. When there was a flood in 2014, everyone was surprised. Water was everywhere. Some of the roads were closed and there were a lot of traffic problems. People left their homes for a few days. It was not safe. My parents said, 'Let's find a new way to live here!'

2 We need farms because Egypt is a very big country with a lot of people. The farms near to the Nile are very good for growing food. Farmers grow a lot of oranges, vegetables, dates and rice to keep us healthy. Farms need water. So some water and keep our Canals clean. *Kana*


3 Cairo is a big, busy city and it is the capital of Egypt. It is famous for the Pyramids and to travel by boat on the Nile. There are many interesting places to visit. Cairo is famous for its museums, markets and great shops. Take the metro! It's a good way to travel around the city. *Sanda*

4 Last summer we went by train to Alexandria. It was very sunny there. We stayed with my uncle and his wife in their house near the sea. We went to a restaurant and ate delicious fish. I played with my cousins at the beach. I really enjoyed my holiday there. *Sherif*

### Read again and answer these questions

- Why were people surprised when there was a flood in Aswan?
- Why did some people leave their homes?
- Why does Egypt need a lot of food?
- What is a good way to travel around Cairo?
- How did Sherif travel to Alexandria?
- What did he do in Alexandria?

### Complete the mind map with words from the text



```

graph TD
    A[transport] --- B[places in the town or country]
    A --- C[weather words]
    B --- D[traffic]
    B --- E[farms]
    C --- F[rain]
    
```

**Lesson 4**

**Review B**

**1 Complete the sentences with these words**

Put ~~talk~~ Drive waste

1 Don't ~~talk~~ here.  
2 on the right side of the road.  
3 Don't ~~water~~.  
4 your rubbish in the bin.

**2 Complete the questions with the past continuous followed by the past simple form of the verbs**

1 What ~~Fady~~/do/when he/lose/his phone?  
What ~~was Fady~~ doing when he lost his phone?  
2 What ~~the students~~/do/when the teacher/ come?  
3 What ~~Hala~~/do/when her friend/phone?  
4 What ~~Dr Sabri~~/do/when a taxi/stop?  
5 What ~~rain~~/do/when Grandma/get up/this morning?

**3 Now listen. Complete the answers to the questions in exercise 2 using these words**

do ~~sit~~ rain read walk

1 Fady ~~was sitting~~ on the bus when he lost his phone.  
2 The students ~~were sitting~~ when the teacher came.  
3 Hala ~~was reading~~ her homework when her friend phoned.  
4 Dr Sabri ~~was walking~~ to work when a car stopped.  
5 When Grandma got up this morning, it ~~was raining~~.

**4 Ask and answer about the places in your city or village using How much/many and these words**

~~farms~~  
houses  
shops  
hospitals  
rain  
sun

How many farms are there?

There are a lot of farms.

# A clean country

## Lesson 1

Use these words to describe the pictures

clean dirty polluted  
beautiful ugly unhealthy

**OBJECTIVES**

- Grammar The past continuous
- Reading Reading a newspaper article about pollution
- Listening Listening to a conversation about cleaning up a park
- Speaking Describing an event in the past
- Writing Writing a description of an event

### A dirty canal

The canals of the Nile are very important. We use the canals to get clean water for drinking and for farms. In 2013, there was a problem in the Abou El Menagga canal. There was rubbish in the water and the canal was becoming polluted and ugly. The weather was very hot that summer and the water was not moving. It was getting dirty and unhealthy.

Some students from a local school learned about the problem when they were having a picnic near the canal. While they were eating, they talked about the problem. They didn't want people and animals to get sick. They wanted the canal to be a healthy place again. They asked to collect money to help clean the canal. They decided to do a six-kilometre walk.

A student told our journalist, "Before the walk, we asked the Governor if we could collect money. He agreed and printed tickets for us to give to the people who paid us money. Then we designed the posters, they all wanted to help us. We collected a lot of money and 70 trucks helped us clean the area. "Why did we do it? Because we love our beautiful country and we want to stop pollution," said the students.

**Internet search** →

Find out about Egypt's most important canals. Where are they?



**1 Underline the verbs in the past simple and circle the verbs in the past continuous**

- There was rubbish in the water and the canal was becoming polluted and ugly.
- The weather was very hot that summer and the water was not moving.
- Some students from a local school learned about the problem when they were having a picnic near the canal.
- While they were eating, they talked about the problem.

**Lesson 3**

Look at the pictures and write the continuous form of the verbs.

1 On Friday	carry
2 On Saturday	play
3 On Saturday	clean
4 At two o'clock	have
	collect

**GRAMMAR BOX**

**The past continuous**

- We use the past continuous to talk about events that were in progress at a certain time during the past.
- We often use when or while with the past continuous to describe an action that was in progress when another action (in the past simple) happened.  
*When/While Mum was cooking, Grandfather arrived.*
- We can also use when with the past simple.  
*Mum was cooking when Grandfather arrived.*
- We form the past continuous with subject + was/were (not) + verb + ing.
- We form the past continuous question with was/were + subject + verb + ing.  
*Was it raining when the game started? What were they doing yesterday?*

**2 Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets**

- The boy was sending (send) a text message when he walked (walk) into the street.
- While Amina was playing (play) in the garden, her mother called (call) her brother.
- "What were you doing (you do) when I called (phone) you yesterday afternoon?"  
"I was doing (do) my homework."
- Sara was watching (Sara watch) television yesterday between five and seven o'clock.

**3 Ask and answer questions using the past continuous**

- you/do/eight o'clock/yesterday morning?
- you/watch on TV/between six and eight o'clock last night?
- your friend/do/Tuesday at half past two?

Lesson 3

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the past continuous form of these verbs

1 On Friday, some children were playing in the park.

2 On Saturday, Adel and his parents were cleaning the park between ten and half past twelve. They collected the rubbish from the grass.

3 On Saturday at half past twelve, they were having lunch at the café.

4 At two o'clock, they were carrying the rubbish bags to the car.

**FUNCTIONS BOX**

**Asking about and describing scenes**

What was (Adel) doing between ten and eleven o'clock?	He was/wasn't ...
What were they doing at half past one?	They were/weren't ...
Was he/she (having lunch)?	Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't.
Who was (playing football)?	The (boys) were (playing football).
Was it (raining)?	Yes, it was./No, it wasn't.

continuous of the

low you c  
use adje  
Match the  
beautiful

use the  
Choose the

1 I talked  
2 All sentive  
computer  
3 Did you ha  
4 No, when

describe  
What wen  
sentences

A man  
A woman  
A grandm  
Two child  
A bus driv  
A boy

At half past ten, the boy was sitting  
at a café with his father and sister

Describe this scene in a  
paragraph.

- What time was it?
- What was happening?
- What were the people doing?
- Who is the man with the red jacket?
- What happened next? Draw the scene and describe it.

10 was ten o'clock. The man in the red jacket 1 **took** (take) the phone while the boy's mother 2 (buy) some bananas. A woman 3 (see) the man in the red jacket. The man 4 (sell) some apples. On the street, two men 5 (carry) a big box. Some people 6 (wait) for the bus. A plane 7 (fly) in the sky. The boy 8 (take) a photo of the scene. The boy and his mother 9 (show) the photo to the police.



Now you can ...

use adjectives to describe things

Match the adjectives with their opposites

beautiful clean cold dirty healthy hot ugly unhealthy

use the past simple and the past continuous

Choose the correct two answers

- 1 I talked was talking to my friend when the bus arrived was arriving.
- 2 Ali sent was sending you an email last night while he worked was working at the computer.
- 3 Did you have? Were you having lunch when Sara phoned was phoning you yesterday?
- 4 No, when Sara phoned was phoning, I did was doing my homework.

describe a scene

What were the people doing yesterday at two o'clock? Make sentences

A man		carrying ...
A woman		driving ...
A grandmother	was	talking ...
Two children	were	walking ...
A bus driver		cleaning ...
A boy		waving ...

Writing skills

Use exclamation marks at the end of sentences to show surprise or emphasis:

That building is very tall!

It's cold today!

I can't find my book!

Look at that!

## Lesson 1

**1 Match paragraphs 1-3 with the pictures**

### All about our friends

**1**  
My name's Hisham. I'm twelve and I live in Cairo with my parents and my sister. My father is an architect. He usually designs offices and apartments, but now he is designing a new hotel.  
My sister Amany is studying to be a maths teacher. Usually she studies at the university, but today she is helping in a school.  
I like maths and social studies, but my favourite subject is science. I'd like to be a doctor. I want to help children in hospital.

**2**  
I'm Soha. I'm 13 years old. I live in Alexandria with my parents, my grandmother and my brother. My father is a chef in a restaurant. Sometimes we have lunch at the restaurant on Fridays or Saturdays.  
My favourite food is chicken or lamb with rice. I like salad, too. It's very good for you. I like cooking and I often help my mother with meals. I'm making lunch now.

**3**  
My name's Khaled. I'm 11 years old. My father is a farmer and we live on a farm near the River Nile. I haven't got any brothers or sisters, but I've got two cousins. My uncle, the doctor, and my cousin live in Luxor. I usually spend my holidays there.  
There are a lot of trees in Luxor and I often take English to them. That's good because I want to go to England one day.




**2 Answer these questions**

- 1 Who likes healthy food?
- 2 Who doesn't live in a city?
- 3 Who wants to be a doctor?
- 4 What does Khaled often do when he goes to Luxor?
- 5 What is Soha doing now?
- 6 What is Hisham's father doing now?

**3 Complete the table with words from the text**

Jobs	Family members	Food	School subjects
architect	sister		

### Lesson 3

1 Ask and answer  
1 Look at the picture  
2 What do you think?

2 Listen and check  
3 Listen again

1 Underline the verbs in these sentences. Circle the adverbs of frequency.

- 1 My father sometimes takes me to school, but I usually go by bus.
- 2 I always talk to my friends before school starts.
- 3 We don't often have it.
- 4 We never go to school on Fridays.
- 5 What do you usually do on a school day?
- 6 How often do you do computer studies?

**GRAMMAR BOX**

#### The present simple

- We use the present simple to talk about things that are always true, habits and routines.
- With *he/she/it*, we add *-s* to regular verbs.
- We use *don't/doesn't* to form the negative.

#### Adverbs of frequency

- We use adverbs of frequency to say how often we do things.


always	usually	often	sometimes	occasionally	never
*****	****	***	**	*	0

2 Complete the sentences with the correct adverbs of frequency and the present simple of the verb in brackets

- 1 We usually play tennis. (play) \*\*\*\*
- 2 You listen to the radio. (listen) \*\*
- 3 My grandparents use a computer. (use) \*
- 4 Amal studies hard for her exams. (study) \*\*\*\*\*
- 5 The bus stops near my house. (stop) 0
- 6 My brother watches TV. (watch) \*\*\*

3 Ask and answer questions with *How often ... ?*

- 1 you/get up/at seven o'clock?
- 2 your father/cook/lunch?
- 3 your friends/watch DVDs?
- 4 your teacher/drive to school?
- 5 it/rain in the summer?
- 6 you and your friends/play tennis?



### Review A

### Lesson 2

1 Look at the menu. Make sentences with *some/any* and these words

chicken fish  
lamb nuts  
tomatoes soup  
bread rice water  
orange juice tea

Example:  
There isn't any chicken.

2 Make sentences about Nadia. Use adverbs of frequency

1 play basketball \*\* Nadia sometimes plays basketball

### MENU

